

SHORT VIEW OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

In a Method intirely new.

CONTAINING,

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|--|---|
| I. The Doctrine of the Eight Parts of Speech, together with their Signs to know them. | VII. The most remarkable Original Adverbs, Simple and Compounded, disposed Alphabetically. |
| II. The Declension of Substantives, Regular, Irregular, Defective, and Redundant, with their Articles and Signs. | VIII. Prepositions and their Government: Also those called Inseparable, and other Syllables borrowed from the <i>Latin</i> in Words compounded. |
| III. A Table of Adjectives in the three Degrees of Comparison; and how they form Abstracts and Adverbs. | IX. A Summary of Syntax, shewing the Concord and Government of Words join'd in Speech. |
| IV. The Declension of Pronouns, Substantive and Adjective, Simple and Compound. | X. Prosody, shewing the various Ways of accenting Words. |
| V. A Table of the Themes of Verbs, with their Government; also their Conjugation and Application of their Signs. | XI. The principal and ornamental Rules of Rhetoric, necessary to understand an <i>English</i> Author in Prose or Poetry. |
| VI. A Table of Participles of all Kinds, together with the Gerunds. | XII. <i>Lastly</i> , The Terms explain'd; and an Account of the Stops and Marks in Writing. |

For the USE of SCHOOLS.

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L O N D O N:

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SHORT VIEW

OF

THE HISTORY OF THE

EMPIRE OF GREAT BRITAIN

IN THE

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

BY

JOHN HARRISON

ESQ.

OF THE

BAR AT LAW

P R E F A C E.

AS the learned *Languages* are to be studied with Success, only by the Help of *Grammar*, and must be translated by us into our own native *English*, in order to our perfect Knowledge of them; so there is the strongest Reason that we should be first instructed in *our own* grammatically, if we propose to make a right and speedy Progress in the Study of the other. This *System*, digested into a Method intirely different from all former Attempts of the Kind, is an *Essay* towards so good a *Design*. And though it is very short, (being only the principle Lines and general Plan of an after larger Work) yet, in the Hands of a skilful and communicative Master, it may convey a very extensive Knowledge of the *English* to the youngest Student, being already supposed to read the Language well: Besides it hath this peculiar Excellence, that it is calculated to be a very proper *Introduction* to the *Latin* into which it is convertible almost from *Case* to *Case*, *Tense* to *Tense*, *Mood* to *Mood*, &c. as that is again into our Mother-Tongue. It will particularly be of singular Service to young Ladies, who are unkindly, and even unjustly deprived of that necessary Part of a regular Education; will give them an Acquaintance with, and Use of Grammatical Terms, the Nature and Variations of Words, the Rules of writing good Sense, and proper Accent; also as much Rhetoric as will qualify them to understand any figurative Expressions in the Writings of the *English* Poets. As to the Method of teaching it, there is no Occasion to say more than that (the Principles being well committed to Memory) the Master explain the Terms to his Scholars, and make them perfectly understand them: Next that he teach them to distinguish betwixt an *Article*, a *Sign* of a Part of Speech, and a Part of Speech itself, and so go on methodically, shewing the Design of the Tables, or other Matter of every Page in it's proper Place.

At St. Andrew's
School, Holbourn.

PRIN

PRINCIPLES.

- 1 **G**RAMMAR is the Art of speaking or writing any Language aright.
- 2 It's Parts are *Orthography, Prosody, Etymology, and Syntax.*
- 3 The First teacheth the Power of Letters, Syllabication, and the Use of Points.
- 4 The Second teacheth the Quantity of Letters, and Syllables; also Verification.
- 5 The Third teacheth the Nature, Properties, and Inflection of Words.
- 6 The Fourth teacheth the Concord and Government of Words in Speech.
- 7 Letters are twenty six in Number. a, b, c, d, &c.
- 8 Of these, Six are Vowels; a, e, i, o, u, y.
- 9 Vowels make up *Diphthongs, Triphthongs, &c.*
- 10 Consonants mute are sixteen; whereof j, x, z, are double.
- 11 Consonants liquid are four; l, m, n, r.
- 12 Letters compose Syllables, Words, and Speech.
- 13 Parts of Speech are commonly reckon'd Eight.
- 14 Declinable four; *Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle.*
- 15 Indeclinable four; *Adverb, Preposition, Interjection, Conjunction.*
- 16 A Noun is declin'd by Genders, Cases, Numbers.
- 17 Genders are three; *Masculine, Feminine, Neuter.*
- 18 Cases six; *Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, Ablative.*
- 19 Numbers are two; *Singular and Plural.*
- 20 Declension is Regular, Irregular, Defective, or Redundant.
- 21 Regular forms the Plural by adding s, or es, to the Singular.
- 22 Irregular forms the Plural different from the Singular.
- 23 Defective is when Case or Number is wanting.
- 24 Redundant, when Case or Number has more Words than one.
- 25 A Noun denotes the Thing, or it's Quality.
- 26 A Noun *Substantive* expresses the Name of a Thing.
- 27 A Noun *Adjective* expresses the Quality of a Thing.
- 28 From Adjectives arise *Abstracts* Substantives.
- 29 Substantives have one Gender; Adjectives have three.
- 30 Adjectives are compar'd, whose Signification encreases or diminishes.
- 31 Degrees of Comparison are three; *Positive, Comparative, Superlative.*
- 32 The Positive is an Adjective comparable, and not form'd.
- 33 The Comparative adds, r, or er, to the Positive.
- 34 The Superlative adds st, or est, to the Positive.
- 35 Irregular forms the Comparative and Superlative otherwise.
- 36 Defective Comparison is, when any Degree is wanting.
- 37 A Pronoun supplies the Place of a Noun.
- 38 Pronouns *simple*, Substantives, are six.
- 39 Pronouns *Demonstrative*, Adjectives, are two.
- 40 Pronouns *Relative*, Adjectives, are two and one Substantive.
- 41 Pronouns *Interrogative*, Adjectives, are two and one Substantive.
- 42 Pronouns *Possessive*, Adjectives, are sixteen.

PRINCIPLES.

- 43 A Verb signifies Existence, Action, or Suffering, with Time.
- 44 A Verb is declin'd by *Voices, Moods, Tenses, Numbers, Persons.*
- 45 Voices are two, *Active* and *Passive*: The *English* wants the latter.
- 46 Moods are four, *Indicative, Subjunctive, Imperative, Infinitive.*
- 47 Tenses are five, *Present, Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect, Future.*
- 48 Numbers two, as in the Noun, Singular and Plural.
- 49 Persons are three, 1. *I, 2. thou, you, 3. he, she, it,* and their Plurals.
- 50 *Conjugation* is, Regular, Irregular, or Defective.
- 51 A Verb is Substantive, Active, or Passive.
- 52 A Verb Substantive signifies merely the Existence of it's Nominative.
- 53 A Verb Active signifies the Action of it's Nominative.
- 54 A Verb Active *Transitive* has the Accusative after it.
- 55 A Verb Active *Intransitive* has no Accusative after it.
- 56 A Verb Passive signifies it's Person to be acted upon.
- 57 Participle partakes of the Nature of Noun and Verb.
- 58 Participles of the present Tense end in *ing*.
- 59 Participles ending otherwise are of the Preterite Tense.
- 60 Participles Future Active have *about to* prefix'd to the Verb.
- 61 Participles Future Passive have *about to be* prefix'd to the Participle Preterite.
- 62 *Gerund* ends in *ing*, and is declin'd as a Substantive singular.
- 63 Adverbs are not declin'd, but those from Adjectives are compared.
- 64 Prepositions are not declin'd.
- 65 Prepositions governing the Accusative are thirty two.
- 66 Prepositions governing the Ablative are nine.
- 67 Prepositions governing the Accusative or Ablative are three.
- 68 Prepositions inseparable are six; *am, di, dis, re, se, con.*
- 69 Interjection, signifying an Emotion of the Mind, is not declin'd.
- 70 Conjunctions joining Words and Sentences are not declin'd.
- 71 All Words (Signs excepted) are reduced to these eight Classes.

OBSERVE,

1. That every Word in our Language is either an Article, a Sign of a Part of Speech, or a Part of Speech itself. 2. The Articles prefix'd to Nouns are only *a, an, the*. 3. The Signs of Nouns are put before the Genitive, Dative, and Ablative only. 4. The Signs of the Tenses of Verbs are many, and to be seen in the Tables of the Verbs. 5. To know a Noun Substantive add the Word *Thing* to it, and it will not be Sense; as *a Tree Thing* will not be Sense: But the Word *Thing* put after an Adjective will make Sense; as *hard Thing*. 6. When an Adjective and Substantive are join'd together, the Adjective comes between the Article and the Substantive; as, *a bard Stone*. 7. Pronouns being few, are easily committed to Memory, and have no certain Criterion to know them by. 8. A Word admitting *I will* before it in Sense will be a Verb; as, *I will run*: Or interrogatively, *will I run?* So that often the Nominative comes betwixt the Sign and the Verb itself, and frequently the Adverb *not*, and other Words also. 9. The Verb being known the Participles are easily discovered by their Endings *ing, d, e, n, t*; or their Signs prefix'd. 10. Adverbs are known by their Adherence to the Verb, rather than any other Part of Speech; because they express the Circumstances of Existence, Action, or Suffering: Such Adverbs are called original: Derived Adverbs add *ly* to the Adjectives, from whence they come. 11. Prepositions will admit *me* or *us* in Sense after them; as, *about me, about us*. 12. Interjections properly are not Words, but Sounds, expressing a sudden Emotion of the Mind, and in *English* ought to be restrain'd to one Word. 13. Conjunctions should be reduced to these, *and, or, eithor, neither, nor*, which would make the Language vastly more easy; and then the rest would come under the Class of Adverbs.

SUB-

SUBSTANTIVES declined.

	Cases.	Nominat.	Genitive.	Dative.	Accusat.	Vocative.	Ablative.
		<i>a</i>	<i>of a</i>	<i>to a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>with a</i>
Signs.	<i>an</i>	<i>of an</i>	<i>to an</i>	<i>an</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>from an</i>	
	<i>the</i>	<i>of the</i>	<i>for the</i>	<i>the</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>by the</i>	
1	S	Honour	honour	honour	honour	honour	honour
	P	Honours	honours	honours	honours	honours	honours
	S	King	king	king	king	king	king
	P	Kings	kings	kings	kings	kings	kings
	S	Oak	oak	oak	oak	oak	oak
	P	Oaks	oaks	oaks	oaks	oaks	oaks
	S	Queen	queen	queen	queen	queen	queen
	P	Queens	queens	queens	queens	queens	queens
2	S	Man	man	man	man	man	man
	P	Men	men	men	men	men	men
	S	Ox	ox	ox	ox	ox	ox
	P	Oxen	oxen	oxen	oxen	oxen	oxen
	S	Sheep	sheep	sheep	sheep	sheep	sheep
	P	Sheep	sheep	sheep	sheep	sheep	sheep
	S	Calf	calf	calf	calf	calf	calf
	P	Calves	calves	calves	calves	calves	calves
3	S	Gold	gold	gold	gold	gold	gold
	S	Silver	silver	silver	silver	silver	silver
	S	Brass	brass	brass	brass	brass	brass
	P	Riches	riches	riches	riches	riches	riches
	P	Tongs	tongs	tongs	tongs	tongs	tongs
	P	Scissors	scissors	scissors	scissors	scissors	scissors
4	S	Cow	cow	cow	cow	cow	cow
	P	Cows	cows	cows	cows	cows	cows
	P	Kine	kine	kine	kine	kine	kine
5	S	Goodness	goodness	goodness	goodness	goodness	goodness
	S	Happiness	happiness	happiness	happiness	happiness	happiness
	S	Justice	justice	justice	justice	justice	justice
6	S	Loving	loving	loving	—	—	loving
	S	Teaching	teaching	teaching	—	—	teaching
	S	Reading	reading	reading	—	—	reading

1. Regular. 2. Irregular. 3. Defective. 4. Redundant. 5. Abstracts. 6. Gerunds.
Note. That *a*, *an*, *the*, are not Signs of Cases, but Articles; and that the Genitive, Dative, and Ablative only have Signs. That Nouns in *ch*, *sh*, *ss*, *x*, add *es* to form their Plural. That the Genitive Singular is often put without it's Sign *of*, and is known by 's added. That the Signs of the Ablative are *with*, *from*, *in*, *by* *on*, *upon*, also *than*, which in *English* is rather put adverbially. That some Nouns want the singular Number, and some the Plural; especially Names of Gods, Goddesses, Angels, Men, Women, Virtues, Vices, Abstracts, Countries, Cities, Mountains, Metals, Rivers, Liquids, Herbs, Grain, unctuous Matter, and others to be learned by Use.

ADJECTIVES.

Nominat. Genitive. Dative. Accusat. Vocative. Ablative.

1	S	Wife	wife	wife	wife	wife	wife
		Wife	wife	wife	wife	wife	wife
		Wife	wife	wife	wife	wife	wife
P		Wife	wife	wife	wife	wife	wife
		Wife	wife	wife	wife	wife	wife
		Wife	wife	wife	wife	wife	wife
S		Vain	vain	vain	vain	vain	vain
		Vain	vain	vain	vain	vain	vain
		Vain	vain	vain	vain	vain	vain
P		Vain	vain	vain	vain	vain	vain
		Vain	vain	vain	vain	vain	vain
		Vain	vain	vain	vain	vain	vain
2	S	Wiser	wiser	wiser	wiser	wiser	wiser
		Wiser	wiser	wiser	wiser	wiser	wiser
		Wiser	wiser	wiser	wiser	wiser	wiser
P		Wiser	wiser	wiser	wiser	wiser	wiser
		Wiser	wiser	wiser	wiser	wiser	wiser
		Wiser	wiser	wiser	wiser	wiser	wiser
S		Vainer	vainer	vainer	vainer	vainer	vainer
		Vainer	vainer	vainer	vainer	vainer	vainer
		Vainer	vainer	vainer	vainer	vainer	vainer
P		Vainer	vainer	vainer	vainer	vainer	vainer
		Vainer	vainer	vainer	vainer	vainer	vainer
		Vainer	vainer	vainer	vainer	vainer	vainer
3	S	Wiseft	wiseft	wiseft	wiseft	wiseft	wiseft
		Wiseft	wiseft	wiseft	wiseft	wiseft	wiseft
		Wiseft	wiseft	wiseft	wiseft	wiseft	wiseft
P		Wiseft	wiseft	wiseft	wiseft	wiseft	wiseft
		Wiseft	wiseft	wiseft	wiseft	wiseft	wiseft
		Wiseft	wiseft	wiseft	wiseft	wiseft	wiseft
S		Vainest	vainest	vainest	vainest	vainest	vainest
		Vainest	vainest	vainest	vainest	vainest	vainest
		Vainest	vainest	vainest	vainest	vainest	vainest
P		Vainest	vainest	vainest	vainest	vainest	vainest
		Vainest	vainest	vainest	vainest	vainest	vainest
		Vainest	vainest	vainest	vainest	vainest	vainest

1. Adjectives of the Positive Degree. 2. Adjectives of the Comparative Degree.

3. Adjectives of the Superlative Degree.

Note, That those Adjectives only admit Comparison, whose Signification can be encreas'd or diminish'd. That the Adverbs *more*, *less*, prefix'd to such Adjective equal the Comparative in Sense; *most*, *least* equal the Superlative. The Adjective *good* wants the other two Degrees, viz. Comparative and Superlative; *better* wants the Positive and Superlative; and *best* wants the Positive and Comparative, and so of others of that Kind.

ADJECTIVES and their DERIVATIVES.

Adj.	Abst.	Adv.	Pos.	Comp.	Super.
Artful	artfulness	artfully	Artful	artfuller	artfullest
Bold	boldness	boldly	Bold	bolder	boldest
Cheerful	cheerfulness	cheerfully	Cheerful	cheerfuller	cheerfullest
Devout	devoutness	devoutly	Devout	devouter	devoutest
Easy	easiness	easily	Easy	easier	easiest
Eloquent	eloquentness	eloquently	Eloquent	eloquenter	eloquentest
Faint	faintness	faintly	Faint	fainter	faintest
Grave	graviness	gravely	Grave	graver	gravest
Hard	hardness	hardly	Hard	harder	hardest
Happy	happiness	happily	Happy	happier	happiest
Intire	intireness	intirely	Intire	intirer	intirest
Just	justness	justly	Just	juster	justest
Kind	kindness	kindly	Kind	kinder	kindest
Like	likeness	likely	Like	liker	likest
Mild	mildness	mildly	Mild	milder	mildest
New	newness	newly	New	newer	newest
Noisom	noisomness	noisomly	Noisom	noisomer	noisomest
Open	openness	openly	Open	opener	openest
Opulent	opulentness	opulently	Opulent	opulenter	opulentest
Plain	plainness	plainly	Plain	plainer	plainest
Quick	quickness	quickly	Quick	quicker	quickest
Quiet	quietness	quietly	Quiet	quieter	quietest
Rare	rareness	rarely	Rare	rarer	rarest
Ready	readiness	readily	Ready	readier	readiest
Scarce	scarceness	scarcely	Scarce	scarcer	scarcest
Serene	sereneness	serenely	Serene	serener	serenest
Tender	tenderness	tenderly	Tender	tenderer	tenderest
Tight	tightness	tightly	Tight	tighter	tightest
Vain	vainness	vainly	Vain	vainer	vainest
Vast	vastness	vastly	Vast	vaster	vastest
Weak	weakness	weakly	Weak	weaker	weakest
Wild	wildness	wildly	Wild	wilder	wildest
Cold	coldness	coldly	Cold	colder	coldest
Dull	dulness	dully	Dull	duller	dullest
Frank	Frankness	frankly	Frank	franker	frankest
Great	Greatness	greatly	Great	greater	greatest
High	highness	highly	High	higher	highest
Low	lowness	lowly	Low	lower	lowest

Note, That Adjectives form Abstracts by adding *ness* generally, and Adverbs by adding *ly*, as in the three first Columns above. That Adverbs derived from Adjectives admit Comparison, and have *more* or *less* prefix'd to equal the Comparative; also *most* or *least* to equal the Superlative Degree. That the three next Columns are Examples of Adjectives regularly compar'd.

PRONOUNS declined.

Nominat.	Genit.	Dative.	Accus.	Vocat.	Ablat.
	<i>of</i>	<i>to</i>			<i>with from by</i>
S I	me	me	me	—	me
P We	us	us	us	—	us
S Thou	thee	thee	thee	thou	thee
P Ye	—	—	—	ye	—
S You	you	you	you	you	you
P You	you	you	you	you	you
S He	him, his	him	him	—	him
P They	them, their, 's	them	them	—	them
S She	her, her's	her	her	—	her
P They	them, their, 's	them	them	—	them
S It	it, it's	it	it	—	it
P They	them, their, 's	them	them	—	them
S Myself	myself	myself	myself	—	myself
P Ourselves	ourselves	ourselves	ourselves	—	ourselves
S Yourself	yourself	yourself	yourself	yourself	yourself
P Yourselves	yourselves	yourselves	yourselves	yourselves	yourselves
S Himself	himself	himself	himself	—	himself
P Themselves	themselves	themselves	themselves	—	themselves
S Who	whom, whose	whom	whom	—	whom
P Who	whom, whose	whom	whom	—	whom
S That	that	that	that	that	that
That	that	that	that	that	that
That	that	that	that	that	that
P Those	those	those	those	those	those
Those	those	those	those	those	those
Those	those	those	those	those	those
S This	this	this	this	this	this
This	this	this	this	this	this
This	this	this	this	this	this
P These	these	these	these	these	these
These	these	these	these	these	these
These	these	these	these	these	these

Note, That I, thou, you, he, she, it, also who, and their, Compounds are Substantives. That thyself hath in the Plural yourselves, herself hath themselves, and itself hath also themselves; and whoever, whosoever, declin'd like who, are Substantives. That my, mine, thy, thine, our, your; also, my-own, mine-own, thy-own, thine-own, his-own, her-own, it's-own, their-own, our-own, your-own, and what, which, with their Compounds, are Adjectives, varying neither in Case nor Gender: But for our, your, their taken for their Compounds, we say, our's, your's, their's, when the Substantive is not express'd.

THEMES

THEMES of VERBS.

Present.	Imperfect.	Perfect.	Infinitive.	Govern.		
<i>I</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>I have</i>	<i>Radix.</i>	<i>Syntax.</i>		
Accuse	accused	accused	to accuse	a.	g.	ab.
Bind	bound	bound	to bind	a.	d.	ab.
Catch	caught	caught	to catch	a.	d.	ab.
Deceive	deceived	deceived	to deceive	a.		ab.
Exercise	exercised	exercised	to exercise	a.		ab.
Find	found	found	to find	a.	d.	ab.
Grant	granted	granted	to grant	a.	d.	ab.
Hire	hired	hired	to hire	a.	d.	ab.
Intreat	intreated	intreated	to intreat	a.		ab.
Lose	lost	lost	to lose	a.	d.	ab.
Make	made	made	to make	a.	d.	ab.
Number	numbered	numbered	to number	a.	d.	ab.
Oblige	obliged	obliged	to oblige	a.		ab.
Prepare	prepared	prepared	to prepare	a.	d.	ab.
Quarrel	quarrelled	quarrelled	to quarrel	a.		ab.
Restore	restored	restored	to restore	a.	d.	ab.
Signify	signified	signified	to signify	a.	d.	ab.
Teach	taught	taught	to teach	a.	d.	ab.
Am	was	been	to be		d.	ab.
Bear	bore	born	to bear	a.	d.	ab.
Chuse	chose	chosen	to chuse	a.	d.	ab.
Do	did	done	to do	a.	d.	ab.
Eat	ate	eaten	to eat	a.		ab.
Forsake	forsook	forsooken	to forsake	a.		ab.
Get	got	gotten	to get	a.	d.	ab.
Know	knew	known	to know	a.		ab.
Ly	lay	lain	to ly		d.	ab.
Ring	rang	rung	to ring	a.		ab.
Shake	shook	shaken	to shake	a.		ab.
Take	took	taken	to take	a.	d.	ab.
Write	wrote	written	to write	a.	d.	ab.

Note. That when the Theme of the Verb is known, by the Application of the Signs of the several Tenses, as in the following Pages, no Mistake can happen in all the Variety of regular Verbs in the *English* Language. That when the Imperfect and Perfect are alike, they are to be distinguished by the Sense, so that the Imperfect will be equal in Sense to the Present, having *did* prefix'd. That the Participle present is formed from the Present of the Verb by adding *ing*: But when the Verb ends with the Vowel *e*, then the Vowel is cut off before *ing*. That the Gerund in *ing*, being a Substantive, is distinguish'd from the Participle Present by the Sign of it's Case immediately before it. That the Participle Preterite is always like the Perfect, or third Word of the Theme. That the Participle Future Active is the same with the Present of the Verb, or first Word of the Theme, having *about to* prefix'd. That the Participle Future Passive is the third Word of the Theme, having *about to be* prefix'd, tho' *about* is often not express'd. That the Infinitive is the Radix.

VERB

VERB SUBSTANTIVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Sing. 1	2	3	Plur. 1	2	3
Perf. <i>I</i>	<i>you, thou</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>you, ye</i>	<i>they</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>you, thou</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>you, ye</i>	<i>they</i>
—	—	<i>it</i>	—	—	<i>they</i>
Pr. <i>Am</i>	<i>are, art</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>are</i>	<i>are</i>	<i>are</i>
Imp. <i>Was</i>	<i>was, 'ft</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>were</i>	<i>were</i>	<i>were</i>
Per. have	have, 'ft	has, hath	have	have	have <i>been</i>
Plu. had	had, 'ft	had	had	had	had <i>been</i>
Fut. shall	shall, lt.	shall	shall	shall	shall <i>be</i>
will	will, lt.	will	will	will	will <i>be</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pr. May	may, 'ft	may	may	may	may <i>be</i>
Can	can, 'ft	can	can	can	can <i>be</i>
Must	must	must	must	must	must <i>be</i>
Im. Might	might, 'ft	might	might	might	might <i>be</i>
Could	could, 'ft	could	could	could	could <i>be</i>
Should	should, 'ft	should	should	should	should <i>be</i>
Would	would, 'ft	would	would	would	would <i>be</i>
Per. May	may, 'ft	may	may	may	may
Can	can, 'ft	can	can	can	can
Must	must	must	must	must	must
Might	might, 'ft	might	might	might	might
Could	could, 'ft	could	could	could	could
Should	should, 'ft	should	should	should	should
Would	would, 'ft	would	would	would	would
Have	have	have	have	have	have <i>been</i>
Plu. Might	might, 'ft	might	might	might	might
Could	could, 'ft	could	could	could	could
Should	should, 'ft	should	should	should	should
Would	would, 'ft	would	would	would	would
Have	have	have	have	have	have
Had *	had	had	had	had	had <i>been</i>
Fut. Shall	shall, lt	shall	shall	shall	shall
Will	will, lt	will	will	will	will
Have	have	have	have	have	have <i>been</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

—	do	let him	—	do	let them <i>be</i>
—	do	let her	—	do	let them <i>be</i>
—	do	let it	—	do	let them <i>be</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pr. To <i>be</i>	Plu. To have had * <i>been</i>	Ger. <i>Being</i>
Imp. To <i>be</i>	Fut. To be about to <i>be</i>	P. fut. About to <i>be</i>
Per. To have <i>been</i>	Par. pr. <i>Being</i>	

Note. That the Signs are in *Roman*, and the Verb in *Italic*. That *had ** with the *Active* is omitted almost always. That the Observations on this and the two following Pages are to be seen in that immediately after the Table of the Active Verb.

The

The Signs of Tenses of the Active Verb.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Sing. 1	2	3	Plur. 1	2	3
Perf. <i>I</i>	<i>you, thou</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>you, ye</i>	<i>they</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>you, thou</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>you, ye</i>	<i>they</i>
—	—	<i>it</i>	—	—	<i>they</i>
Pr. do	do, 'ft	does, doth	do	do	do <i>love</i>
Imp. did	did, 'ft	did	did	did	did <i>love</i>
Per. have	have, 'ft	has, hath	have	have	have <i>loved</i>
Plu. had	had, 'ft	had	had	had	had <i>loved</i>
Fut. shall	shall, lt.	shall •	shall	shall	shall <i>love</i>
will	will, lt.	will	will	will	will <i>love</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pr.	May	may, 'ft	may	may	may	<i>love</i>
	Can	can, 'ft	can	can	can	<i>love</i>
	Must	must	must	must	must	<i>love</i>
Im.	Might	might, 'ft	might	might	might	<i>love</i>
	Could	could, 'ft	could	could	could	<i>love</i>
	Should	should, 'ft	should	should	should	<i>love</i>
	Would	would, 'ft	would	would	would	<i>love</i>
Per.	May	may, 'ft	may	may	may	
	Can	can, 'ft	can	can	can	
	Must	must	must	must	must	
	Might	might, 'ft	might	might	might	
	Could	could, 'ft	could	could	could	
	Should	should, 'ft	should	should	should	
	Would	would, 'ft	would	would	would	
	Have	have	have	have	have	<i>loved</i>
Plu.	Might	might, 'ft	might	might	might	
	Could	could, 'ft	could	could	could	
	Should	should, 'ft	should	should	should	
	Would	would, 'ft	would	would	would	
	Have	have	have	have	have	
	Had *	had *	had *	had *	had *	<i>loved</i>
Fut.	Shall	shall, lt	shall	shall	shall	
	Will	will, lt	will	will	will	
	Have	have	have	have	have	<i>loved</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

—	do	let him	—	do	let them <i>love</i>
—	do	let her	—	do	let them <i>love</i>
—	—	let it	—	—	let them <i>love</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pr.	To <i>love</i>	Fut.	To be about to <i>love</i>
Imp.	To <i>love</i>	Par. pr.	<i>Loving</i>
Per.	To have <i>loved</i>	Ger.	<i>Loving</i>
Plu.	To have had * <i>loved</i>	P. fut.	About to <i>love</i>

ACTIVE VERB.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Sing.	1	2	3	Plu.	1	2	3
Perf.	<i>I</i>	<i>you, thou</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>you, ye</i>	<i>they</i>	
	<i>I</i>	<i>you, thou</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>you, ye</i>	<i>they</i>	
	—	—	<i>it</i>	—	—	<i>they</i>	
Pr.	<i>Love</i>	<i>love, 'st</i>	<i>loves, th</i>	<i>love</i>	<i>love</i>	<i>love</i>	
Imp.	<i>Loved.</i>	<i>loved, 'st</i>	<i>loved</i>	<i>loved</i>	<i>loved</i>	<i>loved</i>	
Per.	<i>Have</i>	<i>have, 'st</i>	<i>has, hath</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>loved</i>
Plu.	<i>Had</i>	<i>had, 'st</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>had</i>	<i>loved</i>
Fut.	<i>Shall</i>	<i>shall, 'st</i>	<i>shall</i>	<i>shall</i>	<i>shall</i>	<i>shall</i>	<i>love</i>
	<i>Will</i>	<i>will, 'st</i>	<i>will</i>	<i>will</i>	<i>will</i>	<i>will</i>	<i>love</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pr.	<i>May</i>	<i>may, 'st</i>	<i>may</i>	<i>may</i>	<i>may</i>	<i>may</i>	<i>love</i>
	<i>Can</i>	<i>can, 'st</i>	<i>can</i>	<i>can</i>	<i>can</i>	<i>can</i>	<i>love</i>
	<i>Must</i>	<i>must</i>	<i>must</i>	<i>must</i>	<i>must</i>	<i>must</i>	<i>love</i>
Imp.	<i>Might</i>	<i>might, 'st</i>	<i>might</i>	<i>might</i>	<i>might</i>	<i>might</i>	<i>love</i>
	<i>Could</i>	<i>could, 'st</i>	<i>could</i>	<i>could</i>	<i>could</i>	<i>could</i>	<i>love</i>
	<i>Should</i>	<i>should, 'st</i>	<i>should</i>	<i>should</i>	<i>should</i>	<i>should</i>	<i>love</i>
	<i>Would</i>	<i>would, 'st</i>	<i>would</i>	<i>would</i>	<i>would</i>	<i>would</i>	<i>love</i>
Per.	<i>May</i>	<i>may, 'st</i>	<i>may</i>	<i>may</i>	<i>may</i>	<i>may</i>	
	<i>Can</i>	<i>can, 'st</i>	<i>can</i>	<i>can</i>	<i>can</i>	<i>can</i>	
	<i>Must</i>	<i>must</i>	<i>must</i>	<i>must</i>	<i>must</i>	<i>must</i>	
	<i>Might</i>	<i>might, 'st</i>	<i>might</i>	<i>might</i>	<i>might</i>	<i>might</i>	
	<i>Could</i>	<i>could, 'st</i>	<i>could</i>	<i>could</i>	<i>could</i>	<i>could</i>	
	<i>Should</i>	<i>should, 'st</i>	<i>should</i>	<i>should</i>	<i>should</i>	<i>should</i>	
	<i>Would</i>	<i>would, 'st</i>	<i>would</i>	<i>would</i>	<i>would</i>	<i>would</i>	
	<i>Have</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>loved</i>
Plu.	<i>Might</i>	<i>might, 'st</i>	<i>might</i>	<i>might</i>	<i>might</i>	<i>might</i>	
	<i>Could</i>	<i>could, 'st</i>	<i>could</i>	<i>could</i>	<i>could</i>	<i>could</i>	
	<i>Should</i>	<i>should, 'st</i>	<i>should</i>	<i>should</i>	<i>should</i>	<i>should</i>	
	<i>Would</i>	<i>would, 'st</i>	<i>would</i>	<i>would</i>	<i>would</i>	<i>would</i>	
	<i>Have</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>have</i>	
	<i>Had *</i>	<i>had *</i>	<i>had *</i>	<i>had *</i>	<i>had *</i>	<i>had *</i>	<i>loved</i>
Fut.	<i>Shall</i>	<i>shall, 'st</i>	<i>shall</i>	<i>shall</i>	<i>shall</i>	<i>shall</i>	
	<i>Will</i>	<i>will, 'st</i>	<i>will</i>	<i>will</i>	<i>will</i>	<i>will</i>	
	<i>Have</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>loved</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

—	<i>do</i>	<i>let him</i>	—	<i>do</i>	<i>let them love</i>
—	<i>do</i>	<i>let her</i>	—	<i>do</i>	<i>let them love</i>
—	—	<i>let it</i>	—	—	<i>let them love</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pr.	<i>To love</i>	Fut.	<i>To be about to love</i>
Imp.	<i>To love</i>	P. Pr.	<i>loving</i>
Per.	<i>To have loved</i>	Ger.	<i>loving</i>
Plu.	<i>To have had * loved</i>	P. Fut	<i>About to love</i>

The

The PRINCIPAL SIGNS.

Sing. 1.	2	3	Plu. 1	2	3
<i>I</i>	<i>you, thou</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>you, ye</i>	<i>they</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>you, thou</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>you, ye</i>	<i>they</i>
—	—	<i>it</i>	—	—	<i>they</i>

Do	do, doſt	does, doth	do	do	do
Did	did, 'ſt	did	did	did	did
Have	have, 'ſt	has, hath	have	have	have
Had	had, 'ſt	had	had	had	had
Shall	Shall, 't	ſhall	ſhall	ſhall	ſhall
Should	Should, 'ſt	ſhould	ſhould	ſhould	ſhould
Will	Will, 't	will	will	will	will
Would	Would, 'ſt	would	would	would	would
Can	can, 'ſt	can	can	can	can
Could	could, 'ſt	could	could	could	could
May	may, 'ſt	may	may	may	may
Might	might, 'ſt	might	might	might	might

REMARKS on the VERBS and their SIGNS.

The *Verb*, ſignifying in *English* the *Word*, by Way of Eminence, becauſe *that* and the Subſtantive *Noun* are the two eſſential Parts of a Sentence or Propoſition, admits generally two, ſometimes three, but ſeldom or never more Variations in the *Themes*, from which all the *Tenſes* in the different *Moods* are formed. The firſt and third Words of the *Theme* are thoſe that form the ſeveral Parts of the Verb. The Second is the firſt *Præterite* or *Imperfect*, and forms none. The *Infinitive* is called the *Radix*, or *Root*, and yet is properly form'd from the *Preſent*. As ſoon therefore as the *Theme* is known, the right Application of the *Signs* according to the Table of *Signs*, will carry the Student through all the different *Tenſes* and *Moods* of any *English* Verb. The above written Signs, *do, did, have, had, &c.* are ſaid by ſome to be Verbs themſelves, and not Signs of Verbs. It is granted theſe four are Verbs when they have an Accuſative after them; but if, in a right Diſpoſition of the Words according to the Senſe, they immediately precede the Verb, they then infallibly become Signs; as in the Example, *I do, did, have, had it*, they are Verbs: But in this, *I do, did, have, had run*, they are Signs of the Verb. The other eight, viz. *ſhall, ſhould, will, would, &c.* are perpetually Signs, and not defective Verbs. Obſerve in the Table of the Verb Subſtantive, 1. That *were* often ſtands for the *Imperfect Subjunctive*. 2. That *bad* * with the Aſteriſm is a Sign often omitted. 3. That *let me, let us*, in our Language, ſupply the Place of the firſt Perſons Singular and Plural of the *Imperative Mood*. 4. That the Sign *do* in the Second Perſon may be left out, and the Nominative put after the Verb; as, for *do thou be, ſay, be thou, for do thou love, ſay, love thou*. 5. That this Verb Subſtantive with any Participle Preſent in *ing* is the ſame in Senſe with the Active Verb of that Participle; as, *I am loving*, is equal in Senſe to *I love*. 6. That the Participle Preterite, ending in *d, e, n, t*, with this Verb makes up for the Paſſive Voice, which is wanting in our Language. Obſerve alſo, 1. In the Table of the Active Verb, that, when we do not apply the Sign to the Preſent *Tenſe* of the *Indicative Mood*, the firſt Word of the *Theme* goes through all the Perſons of both Numbers, as the Example *Love*; and that the ſecond Word of the *Theme* is always the *Præterite Imperfect Indicative*, and goes through the Perſons, as *Loved*. 2. That the *Præterite Perfect Subjunctive* repeats one of the Signs of the *Preſent* or *Imperfect* before it's own; as, *I may have loved, &c.* 3. That the *Pluperfect* repeats the Sign both of the *Imperfect* and *Perfect* before it's own; as, *I might have had finiſhed*; tho' *bad* is often omitted. 4. That the *Future* repeats the Sign of the *Perfect* after it's own; as, *I ſhall have finiſhed*.

PARTICIPLES and GERUNDS.

Present Active.	Future Active.	Preterite Passive.	Future Passive.	Gerunds.
Accusing	accuse	accused	accused	accusing
Binding	bind	bound	bound	binding
Catching	catch	caught	caught	catching
Deceiving	deceive	deceived	deceived	deceiving
Exercising	exercise	exercised	exercised	exercising
Finding	find	found	found	finding
Granting	grant	granted	granted	granting
Hiring	hire	hired	hired	hiring
Intreating	intreat	intreated	intreated	intreating
Losing	lose	lost	lost	losing
Making	make	made	made	making
Numbering	number	numbered	numbered	numbering
Obliging	oblige	obliged	obliged	obliging
Preparing	prepare	prepared	prepared	preparing
Quarrelling	quarrel	quarrelled	quarrelled	quarrelling
Restoring	restore	restored	restored	restoring
Signifying	signify	signified	signified	signifying
Teaching	teach	taught	taught	teaching
Bearing	bear	born, bore	born, bore	bearing
Choosing	chuse	chosen	chosen	choosing
Doing	do	done	done	doing
Eating	eat	eaten	eaten	eating
Forfaking	forfake	forfaken	forfaken	forfaking
Getting	get	gotten, got	gotten, got	getting
Knowing	know	known	known	knowing
Lying	ly	lain, laid	lain, laid	lying
Ring	ring	rung	rung	ringing
Shaking	shake	shaken	shaken	shaking
Taking	take	taken	taken	taking
Writing	write	written	written	writing
Arguing	argue	argued	argued	arguing
Reading	read	read	read	reading
Sending	send	sent	sent	sending
Lending	lend	lent	lent	lending

Note, 1. That all Participles are Adjectives, and are the same in all Genders and Cases. 2. That the Participles Present end in ing, and are formed according to Rules before mention'd. 3. That the Participles Future Active are the same with the Present of the Verb, having about to prefix'd. 4. That the Participle Preterite Passive is like the Preterite Perfect of the Verb perpetually, and ends in d, e, n, t. 5. That the Participle Future Passive is the same with the Participle Preterite, having about to be prefix'd. 6. That the Gerund is a Substantive Noun, wanting the Vocative Singular and the Plural Number.

ORIGINAL ADVERBS.

Afar	At-least	Hence	Oftentimes	Thus
Afore	At-length	Henceforth	Once	Thus-far
Afore-hand	At-most	Henceforward	Onward	To-day
Afresh	At-once	Here	Otherways	To-morrow
Afterward	At-unawares	Hereaways	Otherwise	To-night
Afterwards	Athwart	Heretofore	Otherwhere	Together
Again	Away	Hither	Otherwhile	Too
Ago	Ay	Hithermost	Out	Topple-turvie
Albeit	Back	Hitherto	Partly	Twice
All-at-once	Backward	Hitherward	Peradventure	Verily
Almost	Backwards	How	Perchance	Very
Aloft	Because	Howbeit	Perforce	Unawares
Aloof	Before-hand	However	Perhaps	Unleſs
Aloud	Besides	If	Quite	Until
Already	Betimes	Indeed	Rather	Up
Also	But	Jointly	Seeing	Utterly
Altho'	By-and-by	Just-now	Seldom	Well
Although	Contrarywise	Lastly	Since	When
Altogether	Crosswise	Left	So	whence
Always	Doubtless	Mere	Sometime	Whenceſoever
Always	Down	Merely	Sometimes	Whenſoever
Amiſs	Downward	More	Straight	Where
Anew	Else	Moreover	Streightway	Whereas
Anon	Elsewhere	Most	That	Wherefore
Apace	Enough	Mostly	Then	Whereſoever
Apart	Even	Much	Thence	Whether
Aright	Ever	Namely	Thenceforward	While
As	Evermore	Nay	There	Whilst
Aside	Farther	Never	Therefore	Whither
Aſquint	Forasmuch	Nevertheless	Thither	Why
Aſſoon	Forſooth	No	Thitherto	Withal
Aſtray	Forth	Not	Thitherward	Yea
Aſtride	Forwards	Notwithstanding	Thitherwards	Yes
Aſunder	Fro	Now	Though	Yesterday
At-all	Further	Off	Thrice	Yeſternight
At-fiſt	Furthermore	Oft	Thoroughly	Yet
At-laſt	Hardly	Oftener	Throughout	Yonder

O B S E R V E,

1. That an Adverb is a compendious Way of expreſſing, by a ſimple or compounded Word, a Circumſtance of the Verb. 2. That the above are called Original, that they may be diſtinguiſh'd from thoſe in *ly*, derived from Adjectives. 3. That ſome of the above written Adverbs, which may be taken for Adjectives, are known by the Senſe when they come under the one Claſs or the other. 4. That the Adverbs *here*, *there*, *where*, compounded with any Prepoſition, ſtand for the Adjectives *this*, *that*, *which*; as, *hereafter*, *thereafter*, *whereby* are equal in Senſe to *after this*, *after that*, *by which*. 5. That all the original Adverbs are not here, but thoſe that are moſt commonly uſed.

PREPOSITIONS.

At	Beyond	Toward	Concerning
Above	Before	Into	For
About	Behind	Near	From
According to	Below	Over	In
After	Beneath	Thorough	Within
Against	Besides	Thoroughout	Without
Along	Between	Through	On
Among	Betwixt	Throughout	Anent
Amongst	'twixt	To	By
			With

SYLLABLES used in COMPOUNDS.

3 A-vocation	Ante-dated	Cor-roborate	Inter-mix	Pre-fix'd
Ab-solve	Ap-probation	De-fame	Ir-reparable	Pre-ter-natural
Ab-tracted	Ar-rogate	Di-missory	O-mission	Re-assume
Ac-custom	As-signed	Dis-join	Ob-noxious	Se-clude
Ad-just	At-tempted	E-motion	Oc-currence	Sub-ordinate
As-firm	Circum-scrib'd	Ex-animate	Off-spring	Suc-cession
Ag-grieved	Co-heir	Extra-ordinary	Of-ficious	Suf-focated
Al-lure	Col-lapsed	Ig-noble	Op-position	Sug-gestion
Am-munition	Com-press	Im-mortal	Per-mission	Super-intend
An-notation	Con-firm	In-correct	Post-dated	Trans-form

INTERJECTIONS, and CONJUNCTIONS.

4 A!	Ha	Ho!	Huzzah	5 And
Ah!	Ha, ha	Ho, ho	Oh.	Or
Aha.	Ha, ha, he	Ho-brave.	Phough.	Either
Alas	Hey-day	Hoi.	Pha.	Neither
Fy	Hem	Hush.	Vah.	Nor

REMARK,

That these Prepositions under Figure 1 govern the Accusative. That these under Number 2 govern the Ablative: But some, both under this and the former Figure, admitting different Senses, may govern either the one or the other Case: Also that many of the Prepositions become Adverbs when neither of these Cases follow. That these Syllables, under Number 3, prefix'd to compound Words in *English*, are borrowed from the *Latin* Prepositions, according to the various Shapes wherein they appear in that Language. That under Figure 4 are some Examples of the Interjection, to which may be added other inarticulate Words, or Sounds express'd by any sudden Passion or Emotion of the Mind. That these Words under Figure 5 are the only indeclinable Words, that properly have the Nature of a Conjunction; and others so called ought rather to be numbered among the Adverbs.

SYN.

SYNTAX

PREPARATORY AXIOMS.

- 1 Every Sentence consists of a *Nominative* and *Verb*.
- 2 Every *Nominative* hath it's *Verb* express'd or understood.
- 3 Every *Verb* hath its *Nominative* express'd or understood.
- 4 A *Nominative* singular *Collective* admits a *Verb* Singular or Plural.
- 5 *Nominatives* singular *Copulative* admit a *Verb* Singular or Plural.
- 6 A *Verb* 'twixt *Nominatives* of different Numbers agrees with either.
- 7 The first *Person* is preferable to the Second and Third.
- 8 The second *Person* is preferable to the Third.
- 9 The First, Second, and Third Singular equal the First Plural.
- 10 The Second and Third Singular equal the Second Plural.

The Government of the CASES.

- 11 The *Nominative* and *Verb* agree in Number and Person.
- 12 The *Nominative* is often supplied by an indeclinable Word.
- 13 The *Nominative* is often supplied by a whole Sentence.
- 14 The *Genitive* is govern'd by a Substantive signifying a different Thing.
- 15 The *Genitive* is governed by Adjectives introducing it's Sign.
- 16 The *Genitive* after the Accusative follows some Active Verbs.
- 17 The *Genitive* immediately follows their Participle Preterite.
- 18 The *Genitive* follows some Adverbs introducing it's Sign.
- 19 The *Dative* follows Substantives introducing it's Sign.
- 20 The *Dative* follows Adjectives introducing it's Sign.
- 21 The *Dative* after an Accusative follows some Active Verbs.
- 22 The *Dative* immediately follows their Participle Preterite.
- 23 The *Dative* follows some Adverbs introducing it's Sign.
- 24 The *Accusative* is govern'd by a Verb signifying Actively.

EXAMPLES.

1. I speak : Who speaks? 2. The Master, *i. e.* speaks. 3. Read, *i. e.* read thou, or, do thou read. 4. The People assembles, or assemble. 5. Terror and Fear seizes, or seize me. 6. All Things were, or was Sea. 9. I, you, and he, *i. e.* we read. 10. You and he, *i. e.* ye read. 11. I read, you write, he plays, we study, ye trifle, they labour. 12. Enough gives Contentment. 13. To neglect Study in Youth loses the Man. 14 The Light of Nature or Nature's Light. 15. Desirous of Glory : Ambitious of Honour : Neglectful of Business : Mindful of the Lesson. 16. I accuse a Boy of idleness : You absolve him of a Fault. 17. The Boy is accused of idleness : He is absolved of a Fault. 18. He talks the most learnedly of them all : Enough of a bad Thing. 19. A Father to the City : A Trouble to his Friends : A Grief to his Parents. 20. Kind to all Men : Hurtful to none : Convenient for me : Injurious to you : Profitable to the Commonwealth. 21. I compare *Virgil* to *Homer* : I purchase an Estate to my Son : He acquires Honour to himself : I send a Letter to you, or, I send you a Letter : I give a Present to my Friend, or, I give my Friend a Present. 22. *Virgil* is compared to *Homer* : An Estate is purchased to my Son : Honour is acquired to him : A Letter is sent to you, or, a Letter is sent you : A Present is given to my Friend, or, a Present is given my Friend. 23. Suitably to his Merit : Agreeably to his Nature. 24. Prepare the Lesson : Die the Death.

SYNTAX.

- 25 The *Accusative* is govern'd by thirty two Prepositions.
- 26 The *Vocative* is put absolutely, or follows O.
- 27 The *Ablative* is govern'd by nine Prepositions.
- 28 The *Ablative*, with it's Participle, is often put absolutely.

APPENDIX.

- 29 The *Adjective* and *Substantive* agree in Gender, Number, and Case.
- 30 *Substantives*, signifying the same Thing, agree in Case.
- 31 The *Infinitive* is sometimes put absolutely.
- 32 The *Infinitive* follows Substantives, Adjectives, and Verbs.
- 33 *Participles Active* in *ing* govern the Case of their Verbs.
- 34 *Participles Future Active* govern the Case of their Verbs.
- 35 *Participles Preterite* govern the Case whose Sign follows.
- 36 *Participles Future Passive* govern the Case whose Sign follows.
- 37 *Gerunds* are govern'd as Substantives, and govern the Case of their Verbs.
- 38 *Adverbs* are join'd to all Parts of Speech, but chiefly to Verbs.
- 39 *Conjunctions* often join the same Cases, Tenses, and Moods.

EXAMPLES.

25. Above me: Below us, &c. 26. Brother: O Brother. 27. By me: With us, &c.
 28. King George reigning: The King being crowned. 29. A learned Man: A fine Woman: A good Apple. 30. King George the Defender: The City Rome: The City Athens. 31. To understand this rightly, observe. 32. A Desire to study: Desirous to study: I desire to study. 33. A Master teaching the Lesson. 34. A Master about to hear the Lesson. 35. Accused of a Crime: Sent to us: wearied with Study. 36. To be accused of a Crime: To be sent to us: to be wearied with Study. 37. Time of preparing the Lesson. 38. Enough Study: Equally diligent: Read diligently: Well enough. 39. Father and Mother: To Father and Mother: I will write now, and by and by study: I write now, and then I'll study.

Note, That these are the general and necessary Rules of the Concord and Government of Words; but there are some Peculiarities in the Language which cannot be touch'd here in so short a System; being reserved to be treated of afterwards in a larger and more perfect Work of this Kind, which will give a full Account of the various Kinds of Adjectives, Verbs, Participles, &c. governing particular Cases, and endeavour to resolve the greatest Difficulty of the *English*, viz. When a complete Sentence is used in a great Variety of Instances for one particular Word only in Syntax: As also how and when the Signs of Cases and other Words, and even whole Sentences, are omitted by an *Eleipsis*.

PROSODY, or the ACCENTING of WORDS.

1	3	5	8	12
Bar	A'ngel	A'rgument	A'miable	Abóminable
Bit	Bánquet	Báttlement	Cómfortable	Commúnicable
Car	Cértain	Cáptivate	Díligeritly	Convénieney
Far	Dánger	Decency	E'fficacy	Extrávagantly
Fat	Eárlý	E'xcellence	Fórmidable	Immédiately
Fin	Férvent	Férveney	Glóriously	Innúmerably
Fir	Gármént	Gárrison	I'nnocency	Notóriously
Hat	Húman	Hármony	Mércenary	Originally
Mad	Jewel	I'ntimate	Náturally	Perpétually
Rag	Kíngdom	Kínsfoman	O'ratory	Unnécessary
Rob	Lícece	Lénity	Pátrimony	13
Rip	Mémber	Mágnify	Sánctuary	Abdicátion
Sham	Náture	Négligent.	9	Admonítion
Shin	Oíntment	6	Abúndantly	Benedíction
Spit	Párdon	Advénture	Beháviour	Ceremónial
Star	Quárrél	Cohérent	Comúnicate	Declarátion
Strip	Ráiment	Detérmine	Detérminate	Efficácious
Trip	Sérmon	Encóunter	Exémplify	Generósfity
Win	Témples	Forbidden	Fallácious	Imbecillity
2	Wánton	Immórtal	Harmónious	Liberálfity
Bare	4	Incéntive	Impédiment	Magnanimity
Bite	Abhór	Inhérent	Matérial	14
Care	Begán	Matérnal	Nativity	Abominátion
Fare	Commánd	Noctúrnal	Obscúritý	Animadverfion
Fate	Defcénd	Obfervance	Pecúliar	Archiepífcopal
Fine	Encámp	Prefúmpive	Redémption	Ariftocrátical
Fire	Fomént	7	Secúritý	Disadvantágeous
Hate	Gentéel	Apprehénd	Tumúltuous	Ecclefiaftical
Made	Harángue	Circumvént	10	Irregularity
Rage	Implóre	Countertermine	Apprehénfive	Mathematician
Robe	Lamént	Diffapóint	Arbitrátor	Obediéntial
Ripe	Matúre	Entertáin	Comprehénfive	Pufillanimity
Shame	Negléct	Importúne	Disinhérit	Qualificátion
Shine	Obfcúre	Intercépt	Howfoéyer	Regenerátion
Spite	Permit	Intervéne	Interpófing	Superiórity
Stare	Reform	Overchárge	Ornaméntal	Univerfality
Stripe	Sincére	Perfevére	11	Commémorátion
Tripe	Transfórm	Reconcile	Legerdemáin	Familiarity
Wine	Voucháfe	Thereupón	Nevertheléf	Iufenfibility

Note, That Monofyllables ending with a Confonant are fhort, as under the Figure 1. That thofe ending with the Vowel e are long, exemplified under the Figure 2. That Diffyllables have the Accent either on the former, as under Figure 3; or the latter, as Figure 4. That Triffyllables are accented on the Firft, as under Figure 5; Middle Syllable, as Figure 6; or laft, as Figure 7 fhews. Words of four Syllables are accented variously, as by Figures 8, 9, 10, 11. Words of five Syllables are always accented on the fecond or middle, as by Figures 12, 13. Words of Six almoft always on the Fourth; Figure 14.

RHETORICAL RULES.

- 1 A *Metaphor* puts, for a proper Word, another expressing Similitude.
- 2 A *Metonymy* puts one Thing for another of near Relation to it.
- 3 *Synecdoche* takes the whole for Part, or Part for the whole.
- 4 *Irony* speaks the Reverse of what the Sentiments of the Mind are.
- 5 *Hyperbole* augments or diminishes the Truth exceedingly.
- 6 *Allegory* is a Continuation of Tropes.
- 7 *Climax* ascends gradually in Sense to a finish'd Period.
- 8 *Oxymoron* applies contradictory Epithets to one Subject.
- 9 *Prosopopœia* makes Inanimates speak and Act like a Person.
- 10 *Apostrophe* turns from any Theme to make an Adress.
- 11 *Parenthesis* is independant Sense inclos'd in a Sentence.
- 12 *Elleipsis* drops a Word or Sentence to shorten Speech.
- 13 *Tmesis* divides one Word by others interveening.
- 14 *Hyphen* ties Words naturally different into one.
- 15 *Antimeria* puts one Part of Speech for another.
- 16 *Apposition* makes Substantives agree in Case tho' not in Number.

EXAMPLES.

1. A Tide (*i. e.* Excess) of Passion. 2. The Inventer for the invented; *as, Mars* (War) rages. The Author, for his Works; *as, Read Horace, i. e.* his Book. The Instrument for the Cause; *as, his Tongue, i. e.* Eloquence defends him. The Matter for the Thing made; *as, the Steel, i. e.* Sword conquers. The Effect for the Cause; *as, cold Death, i. e.* Death that makes cold. The Containing for the Contained; *as, I feast on Dishes, i. e.* Meats. The Abjunct for the Subject; *as, the Mace, i. e.* Magistrate comes. 3. Ten Summers, *i. e.* Years. Now the Year, *i. e.* Spring is most beautiful. 4. Well done good Boy, *i. e.* bad Boy. 5. He runs swifter than the Wind: He walks slower than a Snail. 6. *Venus, i. e.* Love grows cold without *Ceres; i. e.* Bread and *Bacchus, i. e.* Wine. 7. Folly breeds Laughter; Laughter Disdain; Disdain makes Shame her Daughter. 8. A bitter sweet Apple. 9. The Mountains clap their Hands, and Hills sing for Joy. 10. Thus the Covetous possessed the Gold by Violence: O thou cursed Thirst of Gold. 11. I believe indeed (nor is my Faith vain) that he is the Offspring of the Gods. 12. True, *i. e.* it is true. 13. What Crime soever. 14. Purple-colour'd Sea-Fish. 15. He reads exceeding for exceedingly well. 16. *George King. The City Athens.*

TERMS english'd.

1. Translation. 2. Changing of Names. 3. Comprehension. 4. Dissimulation.
5. Excess. 6. Speaking otherwise. 7. A Ladder, Stair. 8. A witty foolish Saying.
9. Feigning a Person. 10. Address. 11. Interposition. 12. A Defect. 13. Dividing.
14. Uniting. 15. One Part for another. 16. Nouns put in Case.

The T E R M S explain'd.

- 1 *Grammar* signifies a Treatise of Letters, or Words composed of them.
- 2 *Orthography* signifies the Art of Writing correctly.
- 3 *Prosody* signifies accenting or sounding Words properly.
- 4 *Etymology* gives the Original and Derivation of Words.
- 5 *Syntax* signifies the right ordering of Words in Speech.
- 6 *Vowels* are Letters having a Sound of themselves.
- 7 *Dyphthongs* are two Vowels join'd into one Sound.
- 8 *Triphthongs* are three Vowels join'd into one Sound.
- 9 *Consonants* are Letters sounding only with Vowels.
- 10 *Noun* signifies the Name of a Thing, or it's Quality.
- 11 *Pronoun* is a Word standing in Place of the Noun.
- 12 *Verb* signifies the Word or essential Part of a Sentence.
- 13 *Participle* signifies partaking of other Parts.
- 14 *Adverb* signifies a Word join'd to the Verb.
- 15 *Preposition* signifies a Placing before a Word.
- 16 *Interjection* signifies a Word cast into a Sentence.
- 17 *Conjunction* signifies joining together.
- 18 *Gender* signifies the Distinction of Sex.
- 19 *Masculine* signifies belonging to the Males, and is known by *he*.
- 20 *Feminine* signifies belonging to the Females and is known by *she*.
- 21 *Neuter* signifies belonging to neither, and is known by *it*.
- 22 *Cases* signify the Falls or Variations of Nouns.
- 23 *Nominative* is the Case that names the Noun.
- 24 *Genitive* signifies natural Right or Possession.
- 25 *Dative* signifies the Case of giving or conferring.
- 26 *Accusative*, rather *Causative*, signifies accused, rather caused.
- 27 *Vocative* signifies the Case of calling or addressing.
- 28 *Ablative* signifies the Case of taking away from.
- 29 *Singular* signifies one single Thing only.
- 30 *Plural* signifies more Things than one.
- 31 *Declension* is Variation descending through the Cases;
- 32 *Regular* signifies according to Rule.
- 33 *Irregular* signifies not according to Rule.
- 34 *Defective* signifies wanting Case or Number.
- 35 *Redundant* signifies exceeding, as in Case or Number.
- 36 *Substantive* signifies the Name of a Substance.
- 37 *Adjective* signifies the Property or Quality added to a Substance.
- 38 *Abstract* signifies a Noun taken from the Adjective.
- 39 *Comparison* signifies the comparing Qualities of Things.
- 40 *Positive* signifies a Quality of any Thing without Excess.
- 41 *Comparative* signifies a higher or lower Degree of the Quality.
- 42 *Superlative* signifies the highest or lowest Degree of the Quality.
- 43 *Simple* signifies not compounded.
- 44 *Demonstrative* signifies shewing or pointing out.
- 45 *Relative* signifies having a Relation to another.
- 46 *Interrogative* signifies asking a Question.
- 47 *Possessive* signifies Possession or a Right to possess.

The T E R M S explain'd.

- 48 *Voice* signifies the Word or Verb.
 49 *Active* signifies the Voice or Verb capable of acting.
 50 *Transitive* signifies the Cause acting without itself.
 51 *Intransitive* signifies the Action continuing in the Cause.
 52 *Passive* signifies the Voice or Verb capable of suffering.
 53 *Substantive Verb* signifies merely Existence.
 54 *Mood* signifies the Form or Manner of the Verb.
 55 *Indicative* shews or tells the Action.
 56 *Subjunctive* signifies following the former Mood or some pre-
 ceeding Word.
 57 *Imperative* signifies the Mood of commanding.
 58 *Infinitive* denotes that Mood not confin'd to Number or Person.
 59 *Tense* signifies the Time of the Action or Suffering.
 60 *Present* signifies the Action or Suffering at the present Time.
 61 *Imperfect* signifies the Action or Suffering past but unfinished.
 62 *Perfect* signifies the Action or Suffering past and finished.
 63 *Pluperfect* signifies the Action or Suffering over some time before
 the Time mention'd.
 64. *Future* signifies the Action or Suffering to come.
 65 *Gerund* is a verbal Substantive, governing as a Verb.
 66 *Collective* signifies a Multitude reduced into one Whole.
 67 *Copulative* signifies Words join'd by a Conjunction.

Of STOPS and MARKS in READING.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 Comma ; | 6 Admiration ! | 11 Breve ^ | 16 Index ¶ |
| 2 Semicolon ; | 7 Parenthesis () | 12 Caret ^ | 17 Obelisk † |
| 3 Colon : | 8 Accent ' ^ | 13 Circumflex ^ | 18 Paragraph ¶ |
| 4 Period . | 9 Apostrophe ' ^ | 14 Diæresis .. | 19 Quotation " |
| 5 Interrogation ? | 10 Asterism * | 15 Hyphen - | 20 Section § |

E X P L I C A T I O N.

1. Is the first Interval in Reading, and the Pause, or Time, of breathing continued as long as any may privately tell *one*. 2. Stops the Voice so long as any may say *one, two*. 3. Stops the Voice during the Time of telling *one, two, three*; and finishes the the Sense, but not the Sentence. 4. Finishes the Sense and Sentence together, and stops in Proportion of Time; as, *one, two, three, four*. 5. Is when a Question is asked. 6. Is when the Sentence strikes the Mind with wonder. 7. Is a Sentence inclosed within another. 8. Denotes that the Tone, or Stress of the Voice in pronouncing, is upon that Syllable. 9. Denotes some Letter, or Letters, left out for quicker Pronunciation; as, *I'll* for *I will*. 10. Guides to some Remark on the Margin or Foot of the Page; More of them than one shew something wanting. 11. Shews the Vowel short, or sounded quick. 12. Denotes that a Letter, Word, or Sentence omitted is to be taken in where it points. 13. Denotes the Syllable long over which it is placed. 14. Divides a Diphthong, and makes the two Vowels to have two Sounds. 15. Unites two Words into one by a cross Line, or shews the Syllables of a Word divided into different Lines. 16. Signifies that the Passage, to which it points, is very remarkable. 17. Refers to the Margin or Foot of the Pages, or shews in Dictionaries the Word to be obsolete. 18. Comprehends several Sentences under one Head, or Subject. 19. Shews a Passage quoted out of an Author in his own Words. 20. Subdivides a Book or Chapter into lesser Parts, or Portions.